

AUTHOR:

Antipov, I. T., Graduate Student

SOV/154-58-2-8/22

TITLE:

The Use of the Topographic Stereometer for the Evaluation of Aerial Photographs With Transformed Bundles of Projecting Beams (Ispol'zovaniye topograficheskogo stereometra dlya obrabotki aerosnimkov s preobrazovannymi svyazkami proyektiruyushchikh luchey)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1958, Nr 2, pp 77-85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The topographic stereometer has always been an affirmative apparatus, as was for the first time pointed out by Professor M. D. Konshin. The transformation of the bundles usually consisted of setting the correctors to new values for the elements of orientation. In this process the geometrical conditions of these transformations are not examined. By the present method this gap is bridged. Mainly the equation for the relation between the abscissae of the slanted and horizontal aerial photographs as well as the solution of this equation by the correctors is here dealt with. The problem is investigated only as applied to correctors which free the parallaxes from the mutual influence of the lengthwise and transverse angles. The article

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84-58-6-27/59

AUTHOR: ~~Antipov, I.~~ Laboratory Chief of an aerial photography unit
TITLE: Processing Aerial Films of Mountainous Areas (Obrabotka aerofil'mov gornykh rayonov)
PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 26 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The article reports on techniques used by the author to achieve better negatives from high mountainous areas, in terms of a clearer, better-balanced resolution of details in shadowy and light areas. Some details concerning filter, exposure, and development are given. Two samples of aerial photographs, one of them developed by the advocated method, accompany the article.
1. Photographic film--Processing

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3(4)
AUTHOR: Antipov, I. T. SOV/6-58-10-10/17
TITLE: Experience Gained in the Interpretation of Aerial Photographs Made With f-55 mm in Stereophotogrammetric Multi-Purpose Apparatus (Opyt obrabotki aerosninkov s f-55 mm na universal'nykh stereofotogrammetricheskikh priborakh)
PERIODICAL: Geodesiya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 48 - 53 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: One of the most important means of increasing the productivity in stereotopographical surveys is a reduction of scale in aerial photographs. Such a reduction, however, is only feasible with wide-angle lens cameras and with lenses which offer a corresponding accuracy in the determination of the difference in longitudinal stereoscopic parallax. In connection with this consideration, the optical-mechanical laboratory of the Severo-Zapadnogo AGP (North-West Surveying Authority) by order of the TsNIIGAiK some years ago produced the R-2 lens with f-55 mm which was calculated by V. S. Rodin and M. M. Rusinov for use with 18 x 18 cm format aerial photographs. From 1954, the first tentative work for stereotopographical surveys at a scale of 1 : 10 000 was carried out by the Ukrainskaya AGP (Ukrainian Aerial

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Experience Gained in the Interpretation of Aerial
Photographs Made With f-55 mm in Stereophotogrammetric
Multi-Purpose Apparatus

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Surveying Authority) on an open plain. The outstanding qualities of the X-2 lens can only be fully utilized if working methods are extended to a multi-purpose method of stereotopographical surveying. An opportunity for this was offered recently by the creation of a number of high-precision multi-purpose apparatus by Soviet Photogrammetry experts. These devices are based upon the exact theory of affine projection, that is to say of projection with transformed beams of projecting rays. Among these devices number: The photocartograph due to F. V. Drobyshev (which is based upon the classic principle of optical-mechanical transformation of the second kind) and devices with a running correction, the stereoprojector due to J. V. Romancvskiy (87X-2) and the stereograph due to F. V. Drobyshev (87X-1). The experimental work connected with the preparation of a topographical map at a scale of 1 : 10 000 on affine multi-purpose apparatus from aerial photographs obtained with the help of the AFATE -55, with a X-2 lens was carried out by the author in the laboratory of the MIIGAIK. The aerial photo-

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graphs were taken by order of the TsNIICAiK in the late autumn of 1953. The relative flying height was adopted as 1000 m, at a photographic scale of 1 : 18 000. In May 1956 the evidence was interpreted on the photocartograph due to F. V. Drobyshev (VDK). The stereograph due to F. V. Drobyshev was also used. The work carried out substantiates that an interpretation of aerial photographs from f-55 mm cameras can be performed on modern affine multi-purpose equipment with a sufficiently high accuracy. There are 4 tables.

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SCV/6-19-2-6/22

3(4)

AUTHOR:

Antipov, I. T.

TITLE:

On the Problem of the Evaluation of Air Photographs in the Stereograph Designer by F. V. Drobyshev (K voprosu obrabotki aerofotomirov na stereografe F. V. Drobysheva)

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 27 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The new stereophotogrammetrical device designed by F. V. Drobyshev, the stereograph SD is based on the application of transformed bundles of projecting rays and can be used therefore for the evaluation of air photographs with any focal distance. In order to obtain an accurate intersection with this device, all air photographs must be inclined by their actual inclination angle $\alpha_2 = \alpha_1$, whereas the corrective planes must be inclined by the corresponding angle α ; furthermore, these planes and photographs must be decentered toward the point where distortions are equal to zero. Modern air photography, especially that carried out with gyro-stabilized air cameras is characterized by insignificant inclination angles. It is possible therefore

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On the Problem of the Evaluation of Air Photographs in
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to neglect 1) the decentration of corrective planes and 2) the inclination of air photographs without perceptible errors. The correctness of the second statement is confirmed in this paper. It is shown that at absolute inclination angles of the optical axis the air camera up to $3-4^{\circ}$ (according to the enlargement factor of the type and the relief of the area) it is possible to evaluate by means of the stereograph the air photographs placed in the camera in a horizontal position. This condition is complied with by virtually all cases possible in air photography. It is shown that, if it is possible in an apparatus to shift the air photographs arranged in a horizontal position in the boxes toward the precision epipoles, it is possible to correct completely the coordinates of points of perspective distortions caused by deviations of the optical axes from the vertical line. The corrections can be made by connecting the epipoles with the points in which the distortions are equal to zero. It is shown that, if each air photograph placed horizontally in the boxes is decentered by

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On the Problem of the Evaluation of Air Photographs in
the Stereograph Designer by F. V. Drobyshev

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if $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$ and the corrective planes are inclined by

$\alpha_2 = \arctg \left(\frac{F}{f} \sin \alpha \right)$, the spatial intersection can be obtained by a second pair of precision epipoles which are connected with the nadir points. In the case of such an intersection one would obtain a device of the type of stereoprojector designed by G. V. Romanovskiy, however, with correctors of a different design. If both epipoles, however, (the corrective epipole S_{1c} and the projecting epipole S_{2n}) are combined to a single one, a less complicated device is obtained at the expense of a small error, i.e. a stereograph in which air photographs are placed in a horizontal position. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

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ANTIPOV, I.T.

Making test dummies of aerial photographs by the use of
measuring grids. Geod. i kart. no.12:30-36 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

S/081/62/000/022/054/088
B180/B186

AUTHOR: Antipov, I. T.

TITLE: Features of the stereophotogrammetric work involved in the
radio-photogrammetric method of controlling aerial photographs

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 412, abstract
22L278 (Tr. Novosib. in-ta inzh. geod. aerofotos"yemki i
kartogr., v. 15, 1961, 23-35)

TEXT: [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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FINKOVSKIY, Viktor Yaklevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; ANTIPOV,
Ivan Timofeyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PAVLOV, Ivan
Mikhailovich, inzh.; Prinsipal uchastiye MINAYEV, G.A., inzh.;
MIRKIN, A.I., inzh.; retsenzent; BUROV, M.I., red.; SHURYGINA,
A.I., red. izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on horizontal and vertical control for aerial
photographs by the phototheodolite surveying method in making
topographic maps at a 1:25,000 scale] Posobie po planovo-
vysotnoi privyazke aerosnimkov metodom fototeodolitnoi s"emki
pri sozdanii topograficheskikh kart v mashtabe 1:25 000. Po-
skva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 150 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Photographic surveying)

ANTIPOV, K.F., insh.; BALAKSHIN, B.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BARYLOV, O.I., insh.; BEYZEL'MAN, R.D., insh.; BERDICHIEVSKIY, Ya.G., insh.; BOBKOV, A.A., insh.; KALININ, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOVAN, V.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KORSAKOV, V.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; KOSILOVA, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUDRYAVTSKY, N.T., prof., doktor khim.nauk; KURYSHOVA, Ye.S., insh.; LAKHTIN, Yu.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; NAYZMAN, M.S., insh.; NOVIKOV, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; PARIYSKIY, M.S., insh.; PERKONOV, M.N., insh.; POPILOV, L.Ya., insh.; POPOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAVERIN, M.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SASOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SATYL', N.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOVSKIY, A.P., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; STANKOVICH, V.G., insh.; FRUMIN, Yu.L., insh.; KHRAMOY, M.I., insh.; TSEYTLIN, L.B., insh.; SHUKHOV, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MARKUS, M.Ye., insh., red. [deceased]; GRANOVSKIY, O.I., red.; DEM'YANYUK, F.S., red.; ZUBOK, V.N., red.; MALOV, A.N., red.; NOVIKOV, M.P., red.; CHARNO, D.V., red.; KARGANOV, V.G., insh., red. graficheskikh rabot; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Manual of a machinery designer and constructor; in two volumes]
Spravochnik tekhnologa-mashinostroitelia; v dvukh tomakh. Glav. red. V.M.Kovan. Chleny red.soveta B.S.Balakshin i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.1. Pod red. A.G.Kosilovoi. 1958. 660 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Mechanical engineering--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

AMFIPOL, K.I.

The production of chromium-nickel structural steels of definite austenite grain size. K. I. Antipov and V. A. Ivanchenko. *Khromosolovye Stal* 6, No. 3, 47-51 (1955). (Aukh. Zhur. 1957, 1, 1955.) Investigations are reported on the influence of the amt. of deoxidizing agent in the production of structural steels containing 0.1-0.16% Mn and 0.10-0.12% Ni and Ni 3-3.7% on the austenite grain size, which was determined according to the method of the A. S. I. In the case of melts which were deoxidized in the furnace with FeSi, the addn. of less than 500 g. of Al per 1000 kg. of molten steel in the casting ladle produced a grain size of 2; the addn. of more than this amt. of Al produced an austenite grain size of 3. In the case of melts which were deoxidized in the furnace with Ca boride, the addn. of less than 300 g. Al per 1000 kg. molten steel (also in the casting ladle) produced a grain size of 4-5; the addn. of 400-500 g. Al produced a size of 6-7; more than 500 g. produced a size of 8. Tests indicated that the best impact resistance was obtained with the finest austenite grain. M. G. M.

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Low-Carbon Steels with Increased Strength. K. Antipov.
(Stal, 1938, No. 12, pp. 56-58). (In Russian). Test data on a series of low-carbon steels with small alloy additions are given and briefly discussed. Tensile, bend and impact tests showed that very good properties were possessed by basic open-hearth steels of the following compositions:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Carbon	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.09	0.12
Manganese	1.02	0.79	0.64	0.80	1.02
Chromium	0.48	0.5	0.73	0.67	0.35
Copper	0.00	1.11	0.89	0.74	1.02
Phosphorus	0.021	0.034	0.034	0.145	0.114
Sulphur	0.016	0.012	0.014	0.024	0.020
Nickel	...	0.10	...	0.57	0.09

Steels (2) and (5) were found to be particularly suitable for sheet making.

ADD-51.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA ANTIFOL, K. I.]

Low carbon steels of high strength K. Antipov.
 Moscow, Tekhnich 1939, No. 8, 21 p. A study was
 made of the mech. properties of rolled, forged and spher-
 oidized specimens of low-C steels containing C 0.01
 to 0.25, Mn 0.01 to 1.0, Mo 0.35 to 1.32, Cr 0.1 to 1.12, Cu up to
 0.01, Ni up to 0.10, P 0.004 to 0.008 and S 0.002 to 0.005%.
 Cu had very little effect on the mech. properties. With a
 low S content the yield point and ultimate rupture
 strength drop considerably. By increasing the Mo con-
 tent of P steels to 0.7 to 1.0% and over the steel becomes
 brittle. P steels should have over 0.15% C when the P
 content is 0.12 to 0.14%. Steels which satisfy these compo-
 sition requirements will have high mech. properties only if they
 contain also S and Cr in amounts of 0.004 to 0.005%.

H. Z. Kamich

ANTIPOV, K.I., inzhener; SINITSYN, I.P., inzhener.

Heat treatment of 1Kh13-2Kh13 stainless steel sheets. Stal' 16
no.2:155-156 Y '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Zavod "Krasnyy Okryabr'".
(Steel, Stainless--Heat treatment)

133-6-24/33

AUTHORS: Babakov, A.A., Zhadan, T.A., Danilin, V.A., Bakuma, S.F.,
Antipov, K.I., Kul'kova, M.N. and Kupryakhina, S.Z.

TITLE: An improvement in the technology of production of high-
chromium plates. (Uлучsheniye tekhnologii proizvodstva
vysokokhromistogo tolstogo lista).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, No.6, pp.555-559 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Optimum conditions of rolling and subsequent heat treat-
ment of plates from steels X25T, X28 and X28 with nitrogen,
under which the metal would attain mechanical properties
satisfying T5227-55 and good quality cutting and straight-
ening properties in cold state, were investigated. The
following participated in the work: Engineers B.Z.Kononov,
V.V.Turitsyn, P.N.Sporyshkov, A.P.Okenko ("Krasnyy Oktyabr")
and technician V.I.Shashina (TsNIIChM). It was found that
in order to obtain steel plates of required properties
slabs should be rolled in a temperature range from 980 to
1000 C - 720 to 800 C with cooling of plates in air.
Thermal treatment: a preliminary annealing at 760-780 C for
12-16 hours followed by hardening of each plate (individ-
ually) in water after heating the metal to the same tem-
perature (soaking time 3 min per 1 mm thickness of the
plate). Chemical composition of steel from the heats

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An improvement in the technology of production of high-chromium plates. (Cont.)

133-6-24/33

investigated is given in Table 1, mechanical properties of plates tested in Tables 2 to 6 and some examples of microstructure obtained under various conditions of processing in Figs. 2 to 4.

There are 6 tables and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIICHM and "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" Works. (TsNIICHM i zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'").

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Antipov, K.I., Okenko, A.P., Engineers 133-1-20/24
TITLE: On Mechanical Testing of Carbon Structural Steels
(Mekhanicheskiye ispytaniya uglerodistoy konstruktsionnoy stali)
PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, no.1, p.82 (USSR).
ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that in preparation of specimens from carbon steels for tensile tests according to ГОСТ 1497-42, the time elapsed between the preparation and testing of specimens is not specified, while this has an influence on the plastic properties of steel. An investigation carried out on the works in 1947 indicated that an improvement of the plastic properties of steels 25-35, 45, 55 and others on storing is due to the elimination of hydrogen (table). For the above reason, it is proposed to introduce tempering of specimens for 2 hours at 200 °C before testing into the standards. It is stated in the editorial note that the problem requires additional study and views of consumers should be obtained. The following participated in the work: Engineers V.U. Fedorov, V.A. Ivanchenko and Ye.A. Burnayeva. There is 1 table.
ASSOCIATION: "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" Works (Zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'")
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8/133/63/000/002/002/014
A054/A126

AUTHOR: Antipov, K.I., Engineer

TITLE: At the Metallurgicheskii zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr" (Metallurgical Plant Krasnyy Oktyabr")

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 2, 1963, 129 - 130

TEXT: 1) To intensify the operation of open-hearth furnaces heated by a natural gas and masut mixture, high-quality and quality steel grades are being produced with increased (from 35 to 47%) or decreased (to 26 - 32%) amount of cast iron, charging up to 55 kg/ton iron ore and replacing limestone (6.9%) by lime. In the first instance the flawless output increased by 0.94 - 1.6% (abs.), iron consumption decreased by 4.6 - 11.9 kg/ton and the productivity of the furnace was raised by 2.6 - 8.6%. The amount of hydrogen and residual chrome in the metal decreased. The productivity was also intensified for the conventional charge upon blowing oxygen into the torch. At an oxygen consumption of 600 - 1,250 m³/h, for 2 - 8 h (specific oxygen consumption 40 - 50 m³/ton), the output was raised by 5 - 20%, mainly for the 18-30 XPT (18-30KhPT) and 12X1MΦ (12KhMP)

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At the Metallurgicheskiy zavod

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steels. The tests were carried out in cooperation with the Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys). 2) In drawing 50 K (50K) 6.5-mm steel wires from rods (100 mm) supplied by the Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant) severe crack formation was observed at the Volgogradskiy staleprovolochno-kanatnyy zavod (Volgograd Steel-Wire and Cable Plant). When drawing rods supplied by the Krasnyy Oktyabr' Plant no difficulties were encountered. Crack formation in drawing the rods of the first plant is caused by a higher H-content during delivery, by great contamination through brittle silicon inclusions and a reduced manganese content. To prevent these drawbacks, it was decided: that in pouring the 50K grade, the H-content of the metal should be reduced by replacing masut with blastfurnace coke, reducing the amount of moist additives and making rimming steel under more dense and basic slag; that the amount of silicon inclusions should be reduced, by adding less aluminum (300 instead of 500 g/ton) for reduction; that the manganese content of the steel should be raised from 0.3 - 0.6 to 0.5 - 0.8%. 3) To stabilize the sulfur content in Xp 4 (Khr4) and Xp 6 (Khr6) grade ferrochroms, 1.5 - 2.8% Mn is added to these grades at the Aktyubinskiy zavod ferrosplavov (Aktyubinsk Plant of Ferroalloys). However, the expected results were not at-

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t-lined. Carbon containing ferrochrome with 1.5 - 2.8% Mn should be recommended only if the C-content does not exceed 0.7% and its cost is not higher than that of the conventional grades. 4) 18-30KhGT and 30T (30T) grades are melted in basic open-hearth furnaces, alloyed with spongy titanium (90 - 98% Ti) instead of ferrotitanium. The use of this kind of titanium is well possible but not suitable, because it complicates the pouring process due to a delayed jet, causing skin formation on the metal surface which, in turn, results in twists and distortions. 5) Dehydrated petrolatum (500 - 600 g/ton) was used in the bottom-pouring of 18-30KhGT, 40 X (40Kh) and 37 XC (37KhS) grades, but without positive results. 6) To increase the service life of ladle linings at the places exposed most to impacts, 200 mm thick KM 14 (KM14) bricks are being used instead of 150-mm KM 12 (KM12) bricks. The lining lasted 25% longer, the specific consumption of bricks during repair decreased by 17%. 7) The brick lining of the pouring channel is covered by scraps of steel strips (up to 2 mm). Thus, if cracks appear in the brick lining, the outflowing metal comes into contact with the metal films, sets and ceases to flow, whereby metal losses due to the cracking of the brick lining are reduced by a factor of 6.

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AUTHOR: Antipov, K.I., Engineer

TITLE: At the Metallurgical Plant "Krasnyy Oktyabr"

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 2, 1963, 135 - 136

TEXT: 1) For 1X18H 12M 2(3)T (1Kh18N12M2(3)T) grade chrome-nickel-molybdenum-titanium steel castings the Cr : Ni ratio was fixed at 1.3 to decrease the alpha-phase index and to improve the ductility of the blooms. If optimum temperatures and conditions for heating and deformation are ensured, the blooms can be rolled at any nickel-chrome ratio but, to save nickel, its amount should be kept near the lower limit allowed by the standard. 2) Perrotitanium was replaced by titanium metal in casting X 18H10T (Kh18N10T) and X 17H13M3T (Kh17N13M3T) stainless steel grades. Titanium was added in the form of powder or sponge a) in the metal jet before the ladle was half filled, b) 65 - 90% titanium was added on the ladle bottom prior to pouring and the balance in the metal jet, while the ladle was filling up to 33% and c) the entire titanium quantity was fed on the ladle bottom. Before application, metallic titanium was

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dried at a temperature not exceeding 400°C and vacuum-treated for 8 - 12 min. The last variant proved the best utilizing 50% of titanium and ensuring a good quality of steel, a 10 - 15 min shortening of casting time and a reduction of the costs by 4.5 rubles/ton. 3) When X 23H 18 (Kh23N18) and X 23H 13 (Kh23N13) grade 4.1-ton blooms are rolled, hot cracks are forming. To increase the ductility of the metal it is vacuum-treated in the ladle which gives good results. Addition of rare earth elements (up to 1.5 kg/ton) is also effective. A considerable improvement in ductility was obtained when boron was added in quantities of 0.006 - 0.07% in the form of ferro-boron into the metal jet prior to the ladle being filled up to 1/3, after reduction by calcium silicate or aluminum. By this treatment the crack formation decreased by a factor of 12 - 16 and the coefficient of total consumption (ingot → sheet) by 10%; moreover, a good quality for the finished sheets was obtained. 4) To improve the quality of ball bearing steel various changes were made in the technology. Reduction by ferrous silicon and aluminum added in the ladle under vacuum decreased the hydrogen content, mainly in the upper metal layers and also the nitrogen content to its initial value. Before tapping, the silicon content should not exceed 0.05%, otherwise the amount of globular inclusions will increase. Therefore, ferrochrome

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with a maximum of 2% Si and ferromanganese with a maximum of 1% Si should be applied. To promote a more uniform silicon distribution in the finished metal, 45-% grade ferrosilicon has to be used in reduction and alloying in the ladle under vacuum, instead of the 75-% grade. The amount of nonmetallic inclusions decreased when first grade aluminum was replaced by ferro-aluminum or when zirconium silicate (0.02% Zr) was used in place of aluminum. In some tests no reducing agents were added in the ladle under vacuum and final reduction was effected by addition of 100 g/ton aluminum in the metal jet. A good macrostructure was obtained with top-pouring under vacuum and without reduction. Vacuum-poured non-reduced steel contains the smallest amount of oxides and globular inclusions but a greater quantity of plastic inclusions. The tests described were carried out in cooperation with the Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys). 5) Tests were made to produce high-alloy stainless strip steel, using liquid synthetic slag in semi-continuous pouring and top pouring into the ingot mold. In the first process a slag containing 40 - 50% CaF_2 , 12 - 20% CaO , 30 - 34% SiO_2 and 4 - 6% Na_2O is used, which, floating on the metal surface adsorbs the nonmetallic inclusions and prevents the metal from coming into contact with the atmosphere. The synthetic slag improved the metal.

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quality in spite of exogenic slag inclusions penetrating into the metal. Good results were mainly obtained for the X 23H18 (Kh23N18) grade. In the second (top-pouring) process, slag consisting of 15 - 20% CaF_2 , 30% CaO , 30 - 35% SiO_2 and 10 - 15% Al_2O_3 proved the best. The melted and hot slag is fed on the mold bottom (30 - 40 kg for 4.1 ton ingots). Kh18N10T, Kh17N13M3T and Kh23N18 grades are being poured from 20-ton ladles through a 70-mm diameter tap hole immediately into the ingot mold or through a multi-hole funnel. The surface of the metal was equal and in some cases even superior to that of conventional bottom-poured castings and the metal displayed the standard physico-mechanical properties. The tests were carried out in cooperation with the Institut ispol'zovaniya gaza AN USSR (Institute of Gas Utilization of the Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR).

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A054/A126

AUTHOR: Antipov, K.I., Engineer

TITLE: At the Metallurgicheskiy zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr" (Metallurgical Plant "Krasnyy Oktyabr")

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 2, 1963, 157

TEXT: 1) To increase the output of stainless 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) 8 - 9 mm diameter wire rods [for which ГОСТ (GOST) 5543-60 allows surface defects not deeper than 0.2 mm] the rods are rolled only from castings with an α -phase content corresponding to an 1.5 index. 78-mm squares are rolled only from steel entirely free from burning defects. The rolls of the 260-mm stand have to be adjusted very precisely; rolling takes place only in one strand, no cooling water is applied on the blooming and the following stands. The rods are cleaned on their entire surface and subjected to one intermittent pickling. The depth of the defects is checked on templates cut out at 2 m from the end of each coil, which are pickled and then studied under a 30x microscope. 2) In connection with the introduction of a new hard-facing machine [type КЖ-34 (KZh-34)], a

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At the Metallurgicheskiy zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr" S/133/63/000/002/010/014
A054/1126

technology for producing hard-facing wires has been established. 10% tungsten can be saved if part of the ferrotungsten used in this process is replaced by crushed chips obtained in the mechanical treatment of hard-facing rolls. Upon using vanadium or molybdenum for the wire, the service life of the grooves hard-faced with it increased, their wear was less than when 3 X2 B8 (3Kh2V8) wires were used. 3) The hollow 9 X2 (9Kh2) steel rolls (370/60 - 90 mm) used in cold rolling [produced by the Elektrostal'skiy zavod tyazheloego mashinostroyeniya (Electrosteel Plant of Heavy Engineering)] were soon deformed into an elliptical shape. Ultrasonic and optical investigations [the latter with PBN -456 (RVP-456) instrument] revealed the causes: cracks formed on the inner surface, reaching lengths of 3 - 150 mm which extend during operation, causing spalling and loss of rigidity.

Card 2/2

S/133/63/000/002/014/014
A054/A126

AUTHOR: Antipov, K.I., Engineer

TITLE: At the Metallurgicheskii zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr" (Metallurgical Plant "Krasnyy Oktyabr")

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 2, 1963, 170 - 171

TEXT: 1) In cooperation with the Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys) studies were made of the effect of some rare earth elements in the casting of alloyed structural and stainless steels (their behavior as desulfurizing, reducing and modifying agents, their interaction with hydrogen and nitrogen containing steels and their effect on the mechanical and technological properties of the steel). Cerium, lanthanum and neodymium are surface-active in liquid pig iron, whose surface tension decreases by 100 - 200 erg/cm² upon addition of up to 0.45% Ce. They display a higher affinity to oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen. Addition of up to 0.3% rare earth elements decreases the grain size of steel, reduces the amount and changes the behavior and distribution of non-metallic inclusions. Rare earth elements improve the

Card 1/3

At the Metallurgicheskiy zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr" S/133/63/000/002/014/014
A054/A126

Mn added, including the residue should be 2.0 - 2.05%; moreover, to tap the metal at 1,590 - 1,620°C, while pouring up to the half of the mold height must take place with a clean surface, then a skin must be formed at the mold wall with a thickness of 25 - 35 mm.

Card 3/3

ANTIPOV, K.I., insh.

Research at the "Krasnyi Oktiabr'" Metallurgical Plant.
Stal' 23 no.2:129-130,135-136,157,170-171 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Volgograd--Metallurgical research)
(Steel alloys--Metallurgy)
(Rolling (Metalwork))

ANTIPOV, K.I., inzh.

"Conditions of deformation and force in hot rolling"
by M.A. Zaikov. Reviewed by K.I. Antipov.
Stal' 23 no.2:155-156 F '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'".
(Rolling (Metalwork))
(Zaikov, M.A.)

L 12846-61

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3001467

S/0133/63/000/005/0422/0425 76
61

AUTHOR: Yavovskiy, V. I. (Dr. of technical sciences); Matevosyan, P. A. (Engineer)
Kryakovskiy, Yu. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Tyurin, Ye. I. (Candidate
of technical sciences); Vishkarev, A. F. (Candidate of technical sciences);
Permyakov, L. N. (Engineer); Antipov, K. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Use of rare-earth elements in smelting of structural alloy steel and of
stainless steel 27

SOURCE: Stal', no. 5, 1963, 422-425

TOPIC TAGS: Ce, La, Nd, Pr, Ni, Amaco-iron, steel Kh23N18, steel KhGSA, steel
1Kh18N9T, steel 12Kh1MF, steel 40Kh, flake formation, steel 37KhS, steel 36G2S,
steel 30KhSA

ABSTRACT: The influence of rare-earth elements on properties of different kinds
of steel was investigated at Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow
Institute of Steel and Alloys). Ce, La, Nd, and Pr were used separately in
the form of an alloy (45-55% Ce, up to 28% La, and up to 19% Nd). Laboratory
tests indicated that Ce and La lowered the surface tension of molten steel. 16

Cord 1/82

L 12846-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001467

15

It was shown that rare-earth elements used in metallurgy (up to 0.3%) do not change the concentration of hydrogen dissolved in molten steel. These elements formed stable nitrides and had a deoxidizing and desulfurizing effect on Armco-iron, on steel Kh23N18, and on steel 30KhGSA. The steel smelted with rare-earth elements was twice as tough as without them. The aftercharge of rare-earth elements improved the elasticity of stainless steel Kh23N18 and reduced the total amount of nonmetallic impurities. Moreover, 1% of Ni was saved, without any loss of elasticity, when rare-earths were added in making the steel 1Kh18N9T, while the addition of rare-earths to a number of structural alloy steels (30KhGSA, 12Kh1MF, 40Kh) improved their elasticity. An addition of up to 1.5 kg/t of rare-earths reduced but did not eliminate the formation of flakes in steel 37KhS, 36G2S, and 30KhSA. However, adding up to 2.7-2.8 kg/t the formation of flakes was completely eliminated. "The melts were made with the assistance of M. N. Kul'kova, B. S. Petrov, M. P. Lapshova, G. D. Shurygin, V. A. Grigor'yev, B. N. Okorkov, A. M. Yakushev, P. N. Balashev, G. R. Opanevich, and others." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables.

Card 2/2

ANTIPOV, K.I., inah.

Research carried out at the "Krasnyi Oktiabr'" metallurgical plant.
Stal' 23 no.3:273 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Volgograd--Steel ingots)

KISELEV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANTIPOV, K.I., inzh.; LAPSHOVA, M.F.,
inzh.; CHISTYAKOV, V.P., inzh.

Increasing the density of 45Q2 and other structural steel ingots.
Stal' 25 no.12:1090-1091 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr".

ANTIPOV, K.I.; TYURIN, Ye.I.; SHASHKOVA, V.K.

It is necessary to specify heat-treatment conditions for
36Q28 steel according to State Standard 4543-61. Standarti-
zatsiia 29 no.7:60-61 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

ANTIPOV, K.M.

Concerning the commutational capability of VMG-133 cutouts. From.
energ. 16 no.12:44-45 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Electric cutouts)

FEDORV, Ye.P., inzh; ANTIPCV, L.A., inzh; LEZHEPEKOV, B.S., inzh.
SCKOLOV, L.V., inzh.

New self-propelled graders from the Orlov factory. Stroil. 1
dor. mash. 6 no.5;4-7 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Graders (Earthmoving machinery))

4.

ANTIPOV, L.A., inzh.; LEZHEPEKOV, B.S., inzh.; STAVTSEV, B.N., inzh.;
FEDOROV, Ye.P., inzh.

Improving the design of motor graders at the Orlov Factory.
Stroi.i dor.mash. 7 no.2:7-9 F '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Graders (Earthmoving machinery))

GIRSHIN, Pinkhos Israilevich; VLADIMIROV, B.M., retsenzent;
ANTIPOV, L.R., retsenzent; BOKOLOVA, V.Ye., red.;
BATYREVA, G.G., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of cleaning operations in textile manufacture] Mekhanizatsiia chistki v tekstil'nom proizvodstve.
Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 156 p. (MIRA 17:2)

ANTIPOV, Lev Romanovich, inzh.; GAL'FERIN, Mikhail Moiseyevich,
inzh.; KLEYNERMAN, Zinovy Izrailovich, inzh.; CHUGREYEVA,
V.N., red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of intrafactory transportation in the spinning
factories of the cotton industry] Mekhanizatsia vnutrifab-
richnogo transporta na priadil'nykh fabrikakh khlopchato-
bumazhnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 226 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

GAL'PERIN, M.M.; ANTIPOV, L.B.

We should set up mass production of uniform floor-type hand
trucks. Tekst.prom.15 no.7:28-30 J1'55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Hand trucks)

ANTIPOV, L.R.

New means of transportation within the factory. Tekst. prom. 18
no. 3:49-50 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Nachal'nik otdela mekhanizatsii i avtomatiki Gosudarstvennogo
proyektного instituta-1.
(Textile factories--Equipment and supplies)
(Industrial electric trucks)

GAL'PERIN, M.M., insh.; ANTIPOV, L.R., insh..

Efficient methods of transporting yarn. Tekst. prom. 18 no.6:29-32
Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Yarn) (Conveying machinery)

ANTIPOV, L.R., inzh.

Conveying in bulk at the Dedovsk Textile Mill. Mekh.i avtom.
proizv. 14 no.8;21-22 Ag '60. (MIRA 13;8'
(Dedovsk--Textile industry) (Conveying machinery)

ANTIPOV, I.R.

Basic trends in the mechanization of operations in textile enterprises. Tekst. prom. 25 no.9:1-4 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Nachal'nik otдела mekhanizatsii Gosudarstvennogo proyektnogo instituta No.1 po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy po tekstil'nykh otraslyam promyshlennosti.

GIRSHIN, Pinkhos Israilevich; VLADIMIROV, B.M., retsentsent;
ANTIPOV, L.R., retsentsent; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., red.;
BATYREVA, G.O., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of cleaning work in the textile industry]
Mekhanizatsiia chistki v tekstil'nom proizvodstve. Moskva,
Gislegprom, 1963. 158 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Textile industry—Maintenance and repair)
(Cleaning machinery and appliances)

ANTIPOV, L.R., inzh.

Basic trends in the mechanization of auxiliary and loading
operations in textile factories. Mekh. i avtom. proizv.
17 no.12:15-18 D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

ANTIPOV, M.

Combat aid. Mest.prom.1 khud.promys. 2 no.5:31 My '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Instruktor sektora pechati Moskovskogo gordskogo komiteta
Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.
(Wall newspapers)

ANTIPOV, M. F.: Master Tech Sci (disc) -- "Investigation of the parameters of
regulation of system with combined stations". Sverdlovsk, 1978. 17 pp (KIN
Higher Educ USSR, Ural Polytech Inst in S. M. Kirov, Chair of Electrical
Machines), 170 copies (KL, No 6, 1952, 171)

ANTIPOV, M.F., aspirant; SIUNOV, N.S., doktor tekhn. nauk prof.

Calculating the parameters of a combined stator for asynchronous
motors. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.90:35-43 '58.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Electric motors, Induction)

L 01249-07 ENT(1)

ACC NR: AT6010475

SOURCE CODE: UR/2694/64/000/138/0099/0106

AUTHOR: Antipov, M. F.; Cheldyshev, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Reducing additional loss in AOL2 size 4 induction motors ²⁹

SOURCE: Sverdlovsk. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Trudy, no. 138, 1964. Issledovaniye elektromagnitnykh i elektromekhanicheskikh protsessov mashin peremennogo toka (Research on electromagnetic and electromechanical processes in a. c. machines), 99-106

TOPIC TAGS: electric motor, induction motor

ABSTRACT: AOL2 induction motors manufactured by the "Uralelektromotor" plant have an additional loss of 4-7% at rated load, whereas Soviet Standards permit only 0.5%. Oxidation of rotor punchings did not help much in reducing the above loss because the subsequent finishing of the rotor surface short-circuited adjacent punchings through their burrs or cage aluminum. Hence, NaOH-etching of the punchings was tried at the plant. The experimental results obtained with three

Cord 1/2

ANTIPOV, M.F.; GAVRILOV, B.K.; MILAYKIN, I.F.; PAVLININ, V.M.; REZIN, M.G.

"DC machinery design" by I.A.S. Gurin and M.N. Kurochkin.
Reviewed by M.F. Antipov and others. Elektrichestvo no.3:95-96
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Electricity machinery--Direct current)
(Gurin, I.A.S.) (Kurochkin, M.N.)

ANTIPOV, M.F.

Dispersion fields in a.c. machines with closed stator slots.
Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.124:58-64 '62.
(MIRA 16:8)

ANTIPOV, M.F.; BREYEV, V.N.; STRASHININ, E.P.

Choice of type and parameters of an electric motor for
household use. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.124:99-104
'62, (MIRA 16:8)

ANTIPOV, M.F.

Equations of the magnetic field of asynchronous motors
with closed stator slots. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst.
no. 138:124-129 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

ANTIPOV, M.F.; CHELDYSHEV, A.M.

Decrease of additional losses in a set of the 4th dimension
series of A012 induction motors. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst.
no. 138:99-106 '64, (MIRA 19:1)

ANPISOV, MIKHAIL IVANOVICH

DECEASED

SECRET

SEE III

METALLURGY

ANTIPOV, M.M.

Antipov, M.M. and Smirnov, D.S. "New devices for the plastering industrial trade," In collaboration with first author: M.M. Antipov, Sbornik materialov po kommunal. khospvu, No. 5, 1948, p. 23-28

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

MESHKOVSKAYA, V.V.; SMIRNOV, V.Ya.; ANTIPOV, M.M.; TKHILADZE, G.R.

Mobile mechanized machine for preparing paint components. Rats. 1 isobr.
predl.v strei.no.123:6-9 '55. (MIRA 9:7)
(Paint machinery)

ANTIPOV, M V

PAGE 1 BOOK EXPIRATION 04/7/59

Antipov, M.V. Metallurgical. Summary report on problems solved in metallurgy.

Antipov, M.V. Metallurgical. Summary report on problems solved in metallurgy. Vol. 5. Moscow, Izdat. MFTI, 1977. 41 p. 100,000 copies printed.

Antipov, M.V. Metallurgical. Summary report on problems solved in metallurgy. Vol. 5. Moscow, Izdat. MFTI, 1977. 41 p. 100,000 copies printed.

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Antipov, M.V. Metallurgical. Summary report on problems solved in metallurgy. Vol. 5. Moscow, Izdat. MFTI, 1977. 41 p. 100,000 copies printed.

Antipov, M.V. Metallurgical. Summary report on problems solved in metallurgy. Vol. 5. Moscow, Izdat. MFTI, 1977. 41 p. 100,000 copies printed.

[illegible]

NEKHEIDZI, Yu.A.; GIRSHOVICH, N.G.; ORUZNYKH, I.V.; BILYKH, V.Ya.;
KUPTSOV, I.V.; SIPANOVSKIY, M.P.; ANTIPOV, M.V.

Foundry properties of heat-resistant alloys. Issl. po zharopr.
splav. 6:308-313 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Heat-resistant alloys) (Founding)

ANTIPOV, H.

DECEASED

c 1961

10/2/61
1061/2

SEE ILC

TRANSPORTATION

18(1), 25(5)

007/128-88-7-20/28

AUTHOR: Antipov, N.I. and Pelt, E.I., Engineers

TITLE: Using Double and Joint Prag of Pattern in Large Series and Mass Production

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1980, Nr 7, pp 44-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To increase the productivity of the plant and to reduce the amount of shrinkage the Plant "Sibsel'mash" started the first to produce components of the Detail type S-178-U by means of the system to double or join the pattern in one work cycle. Arkhipov, the technologist of the foundry department, has suggested a new method. Also a prototype machine had been designed and manufactured. In all foundries, the work is done with different types of star and cogwheel patterns. For mass or series production these patterns are produced by means of die sinking and copying machines. However, this type of production has several disadvantages. To eliminate the latter a new fixture had been attached to the machine. The introduction of the double and

Card 1/2

SOV/128-59-7-20/25

Using Double and Joint Drag of Pattern in Large Series and Mass Production

joint drag of pattern method has increased the productivity of the plant considerably and has improved the quality of the pourings

Card 2/2

AMIFOV, N. I.

"The Irrigation of Certain Dichotomous and Cultivated Plants in Salty Soil." Cand Biol Sci, Moscow: Oblast' Pedagogical Inst, 16 Dec 54. (VM, 7 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

GENKEL', P.A.; ANTIPOV, N.I.

Water cycle of euhalophytes under natural circumstances. Fiziol.rast.
3 no.4:337-342 J1-Ag '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A.Timiryazeva Akademii nauk,
SSSR, Moskva.
(Halophytes) (Plants--Transpiration)

ANTIPOV, N.I.

Water cycle of some cultivated grasses grown on salinized soils.
Fiziol. rast. 5 no.3:282-285 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kafedra botaniki Ryazanskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta, Ryazan'.
(Grasses)
(Soil moisture)
(Alkali lands)

ANTIPOV, N.I.

Water economy of some hydrophytes. Fiziol.rast. 8 no.3:284-293
'61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra botaniki Ryazanskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo
instituta.

(Plants—Transpiration) (Aquatic plants)

ANTONOV, N.I.

Water and air economy of a water plant. Bot. zhurn. 49
no.5:702-707 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ryazanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

INTRODUCTION.

Water balance in some semiparasites of the Figwort family. Fiziol.
rast. 12 no.1:172-174 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kyzanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy Institut.

ANTIPOV, Nikolay Ivanovich, kand. biol. nauk, dots.; SHELONINA, I.M.,
kand. biol. nauk, otv. za vypusk; CHUVAKIN, A.I., red.;
AZOVKIN, N.G., tekhn. red.

[How plants feed and grow]Kak pitaiutsia i rastut rastenija.
Riazan', Riazanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 166 p.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Ryazanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (for Antipov).
(Plants--Nutrition) (Growth (Plants))

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																									
ANTIPOV, N. P.																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES																									
THE ENRICHMENT OF MANGANESE ORES BY THE HYDRO-MECHANICAL METHOD. N. P. Antipov and V. A. Margolin. <i>Gornyi Zhur.</i> 1939, No. 4-6, 107-9; <i>Khimi. Referat. Zhur.</i> 1939, No. 9, 70-1.—Enrichment by wet grinding is more economical than the washing of the ore in an Excelsior app. W. R. Henn																										7																									
ASSOCIATED WITH CLASSIFICATION 1939-1940																										1939-1940 1939-1940 1939-1940																									

ANTIPOV, N.P.

Special characteristics of the Sukhona River. Volog. krai
no.2:150-163 '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(Sukhona River)

ANTIPOV, N.P.

Changes of climatic elements in Vologda Province during
recent years. Volog. krai no.1:107-124 '59. (MIRA 15:2)
(Vologda Province--Climate)

ANTIPOV, N.P.

Hydrological characteristics of the Sukhona River. Uch.
zap. VGPI 27:187-210 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Sukhona River—Hydrology)

ANTIPOV, P., kapitan 3 rango

"And first of all be exacting!" Starsh.-serzh. no.6:18-19 Je
'61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Naval education)

ANTIPOV, P., slesar', profsoyuznyy organizator grupp

Workers learn how to manage their industrial enterprises. Sov.-
profsoiuzy 18 no.12:24-26. Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Armaturnyy uchastok turbogeneratorsnogo tsekha zavoda
"Elektrosila" im. S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.
(Leningrad--Electric machinery industry)

ANTHON, T., polkovnik; PASHIGOREV, N., kapitan 1-sto razr.

From a seminar to a branch of an evening university. Korm. Vooruzh.
SII 4 no.16:73-74. AG 164. (MIRA 17:10)

Antlov, P. A.

Antlov, P. A. UNFIRED GROUTLESS REFRACTORY FROM
DARK ROCK-LIKE DEPOSITS. *Openbory*, 8 (4-5) 200-
00 (1937). — Earths from Dark deposits were pressed into
brick. A sulfite cellulose solution with a density of 20°
Bé was used as bond. These brick after 12 to 14 hr.
drying at 80° to 100°C showed all the properties of fired
refractories with the exception of water stability.

118-58-4-12/23

AUTHORS: Shakh-Bazaryan, A.M., Antipov, P.A., Gal'perin, S.E.
Engineers

TITLE: The Mechanization of Secondary Auxiliary Operations in Textile
Enterprises (Mekhanizatsiya podsobno-vspomogatel'nykh rabot
na tekstil'nykh predpriyatiyakh)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya Trudovymkikh i Tyazhelykh Rabot, 1955, Nr 4,
pp 51-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article criticizes the lack of mechanization of internal
transport in the textile industry. A study of this matter was
conducted by the Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insti-
tut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (The Central Scientific
Research Institute of the Cotton Industry). There are 2 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Textiles-Transportation 2. Textiles-Production

SHESTOPALOV, L.A.; ANTIPOV, S.F.

Thermometer for measuring the extreme and standard temperatures
in the depth of a tillering node. Meteor. i gidrol. no.8:44-46
Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

}. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo
priborostroyeniya.

EVANS, E. L.

Laureaty Stalinskoy Inzh. Akad. SSSR.,
Akademii Arkhitektury SSSR. i Antikay, T. I. Arkh. Morozov, N. L. INCH.

Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Stroitel'nogo Tekhniki Akademii Arkhitektury SSSR

Konstruktsii shernogo stroleubotornogo Krumayand'novykh i shernykh
(2-10 etazhe.) Page 47

SO: Collections of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed
in 1950. Moscow 1951

KUZNETSOV, G.F.; MOROZOV, N.V.; ANTIPOV, T.P., DUZINKOVICH, S.Yu., inzhener,
nauchnyy redaktor; BERDICHEVSKIY, G.T., redaktor; AGRANOVSKIY, Ye.A.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Structural elements of multi-story frame-and -panel and panel-built
apartment houses] Konstruktsii mnogostazhnykh karkasno-panel'nykh i
panel'nykh zhilykh domov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i
arkhitekture, 1956. 210 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Apartment houses)

MOROZOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MKRTUMYAN, A.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; ~~ANTIPOV, T.N.~~, arkh.; KOCHESHKOV, V.G., inzh.; LISAGOR, I.A., inzh.; TSAPLEV, N.N., inzh.; IVASHKOVA, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHIKUNOV, I.Ya., inzh.; FILIN, Yu.D., inzh.; MOSTAKOV, V.I.; BURLACHENKO, P.Ye., kand. khim. nauk[deceased]; PANKRATOV, V.F., inzh.; RUBANENKO, B.R., glav. red.; ROZANOV, N.P., sam. glav. red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.; YUDIN, Ye.Ya., red.; NASONOV, V.N., red.; ISIDOROV, V.V., red.; MAKARICHEV, V.V., red.; POLUBNEVA, V.I., red.

[Ways of improving design details for the seams of exterior wall slabs] Puti uluchsheniia konstruktivnykh reshenii stykov panelei naruzhnykh sten. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii i nauchno-issl. in-ta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhn. pomoshchi stroit., 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut industrial'nykh zhilykh i mas-sovykh kul'turno-bytovykh sdaniy (for TSaplev).
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, Perovo (for Mostakov).
3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Pankratov).

(Walla)

KUZNETSOV, G.F.; ~~ANTYPOV~~², T.P.; MOROZOV, N.V.; GORYACHEVA, T.V.,
red.isd-va; ~~SHERSTNEVA~~, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Designs of brick-panel residential buildings] Konstruktsii
kirpichpanel'nykh zhilykh zdani. Moskva, Gosstroisdat,
1963. 104 p. (Building, Brick) (MIRA 16:6)
(Apartment houses--Design and construction)

ANTIPOV, V. [Antypov, V.], kand.med.nauk

Danger, radiation! Nauka i zhizn 12 no.11:14-15 N '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(COSMIC RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

L 15406-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(s)/FS(v)-3/EEC(k)-2/FCC/EWA(h) TT/ENS/GW
ACC NR: AP6000625 SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/65/000/012/0026/0028

AUTHOR: Antipov, V.; Dobrov, N.; Nikitin, M.; Saksonov, P.

ORG: None

TITLE: The radiation barrier on the way to the moon

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 12, 1965, 26-28

TOPIC TAGS: solar radiation effect, space radiation hazard, radiation biologic effect, cosmonaut

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the possibly dangerous effects of the ionizing radiation associated with chromospheric solar bursts that may be encountered in radiation belts by manned deep-space probes. The composition of primary cosmic radiation is discussed, and it is pointed out that this radiation can be tolerated by astronauts in doses of from 125—270 mb per 24-hr period, depending on the nature of the solar activity during that period. Also considered is the radiation of the internal and external radiation belts. It is shown that this form of radiation also poses no real threat to the health of the cosmonaut under normally anticipated conditions. Of considerably greater interest from the standpoint of an Earth-Moon flight is the radiation which arises in association with chromospheric bursts.
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on the Sun. This form of radiation contains approximately 90% protons and 10% alpha-particles. The protection-to-dosage ratios for this radiation are discussed, the possible effects of specific dosages on the living organism of a cosmonaut located within such a sun-burst stream are analyzed, and an attempt is made to estimate the probability of a space vehicle's encounter with this form of radiation. The authors conclude that, with a properly selected flight trajectory, adequate protection against solar-burst-originated protons, effective dosimetric controls and reliable sun-burst prediction techniques, the radiation barrier on deep-space probes, and particularly on an Earth-Moon mission, can be successfully and safely penetrated.

SUB CODE: 06,18 / SUBM DATE: none

CC
Card 2/2

ANTIPOV, V., komandir korablya Il-18 (Krasnoyarsk)

And a minute saves rubles. Grazhd. av. 22 no. 10:15 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

ANTIPOV, V.A.

Lagging mines become progressive. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.11:33-35 N '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Nachal'nik shakhtoupravleniya No.1-bis im. 1 Maya tresta Shakhter-
skantratsit.

(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

GRBKOV, I.A., pornyy inzh.; ANTIPOV, V.A., pornyy inzh.; YERUSHENKO, A.
Ye., pornyy inzh.

Reorganization of mining operations in the mines representing
capital assets in an important potentiality for the improvement
of technical and economic indices. Ugol' 36 no.8:30-33 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Treest Shakhterskantratsit kombinata Stalinugol' (Donbass).
(Coal mines and mining)

ANTIPOV, V.A., inzh.; YERMOLENKO, A.Ye., inzh.; POGREBNOY, V.M., inzh.

Fire extinction at the Donetsk Basin mine "Anna." Bezop.truda v
prom. 6 no.6:7-8 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Shakhterskiy trest ugol'nykh predpriyatiy kombinata Rostovugol'
Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Donetsk Basin—Mine fires)

YAYTSOV, I.I., brigadir; PAVLENKO, I.Ya.; ANTIPOV, V.A.; PETRENKO, Ye.V.,
kand.takhn.nauk; RUSIN, D.A., inzh.

Produced 28,082 tons of coal in one month with the "Donbass-1"
cutter loader. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.11:9-10 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Shakhterskaya trestom ugol'nykh predpriyatiy
kombinata Rostovugol' Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti
SSSR (for Pavlenko). 2. Glavnyy inzh. Shakhterskogo tresta
ugol'nykh predpriyatiy kombinata Rostovugol' Ministerstva
ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR (for Antipov). 3. Zamestitel'
glavnogo inzhenera Artemovskogo ugol'nogo kombinata (for Petrenko).
(Donets Basin—Coal mines and mining)

ANTIPOV, V.A.; PETRENKO, Ye.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Rapid drifting with a broad entry. Ugol'. prom. no. 6:21-23 N-D '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Glavnyy inzh. shakhterskogo tresta ugol'nykh predpriyatiy kombinata Rostovugol' Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR (for Antipov).
2. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera Artemovskogo ugol'nogo kombinata (for Petrenko).

(Coal mines and mining)

AMEL'YANOVICH, K.K., inzh.; ANTIPOV, V.A., inzh.; LAPIN, Ye.I., inzh.;
SINTSOV, G.N., inzh.

Characteristics of calculating the strength of ship structures
made of prestressed reinforced concrete and mesh-reinforced
concrete. Sudostroenie 30 no.12:1-5 D '64. (MIRA 18:6)

ANILINOV, V.A.

Prepare a worthy celebration for Miner's Day. Spol' 39
no.8:27-29 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty No.5-lds "Trudovskaya" tresta Petrovskugol'.